



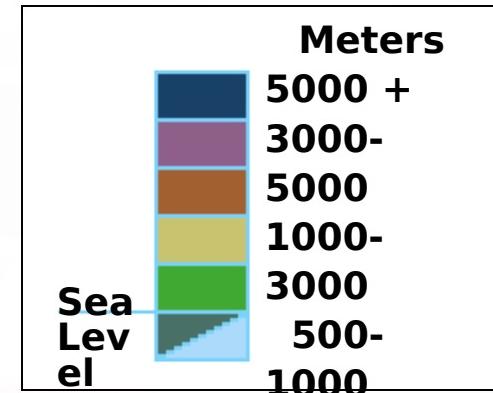
Liberia



Liberia: Environmental Issues

- Topography
- Climate

Climate
tropical; hot, humid; dry winters with hot days and cool to cold nights; wet, cloudy summers with frequent heavy showers



Terrain: mostly flat to rolling coastal plains rising to rolling plateau and low mountains in northeast

lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m
highest point: Mount Wuteve 1,380 m

Liberia: Environmental Issues

- Air
 - Low risk
 - Some pollution near specific industrial and urban areas.
- Soil
 - Low risk but should be avoided when possible.
 - Soil contamination near industrial facilities and waste disposal sites.
 - Significant exposure unlikely in the absence of wind, active digging, or leakage into ground water.

Liberia: Environmental Issues

- Food
 - Food may also be contaminated with industrial particulates, chemicals from soil, pesticides, fertilizers, and fecal pathogens.
- Water
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage and microbes
 - Water sources near diamond mines may be contaminated with mercury and arsenic.

Liberia: Environmental Issues

- Greatest short-term environmental health risks
 - Water contaminated with raw sewage
 - Runoff containing fecal pathogens,

Liberia: Diseases of Operational Importance

- **Highest risk** country
- Diseases of greatest risk
 - Food and Waterborne Diseases: Bacterial diarrhea, Hepatitis A, Protozoal diarrhea and Typhoid/paratyphoid fever
 - Vector-borne Diseases: Malaria and Yellow fever.
 - Sexually Transmitted Diseases: HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B.
 - Soil Contact Diseases: Lassa Fever
 - Water-contact Diseases: Schistosomiasis

Liberia: Diseases of Operational Importance

- Diseases of potential risk

- Food and waterborne Diseases: Brucellosis, Cholera, Hepatitis E
- Vector-borne Diseases: Boutonneuse fever (Mediterranean spotted fever), Chikungunya, Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever, Dengue fever, Leishmaniasis, Rift Valley fever, Sindbis (Ockelbo) virus, Gambiense trypanosomiasis (African), Murine typhus (flea-borne) and West Nile fever
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases: Gonorrhea and Chlamydia.
- Water-contact Diseases: Leptospirosis
- Respiratory Diseases: Meningococcal meningitis and Tuberculosis
- Animal-contact: Anthrax, Q-Fever and Rabies
- Person to Person: Ebola hemorrhagic fever